M. Wilkinson

Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 68 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1793. [Whole No. 390.]

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *epzm*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven compleate bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *epzm*

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

Soon will be published,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

Price, to Subscribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subscribers, a *Dollar and half.*

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-street, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, is 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 is	10,000
10	ditto	1,000 is	10,000
20	ditto	500 is	10,000
100	ditto	100 is	10,000
200	ditto	50 is	10,000
400	ditto	25 is	10,000
1,000	ditto	20 is	20,000
15,000	ditto	10 is	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

SECOND

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That ships or vessels, which shall have been registered by virtue of the act, intituled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," and those which after the last day of March next, shall be registered, pursuant to this act, and no other (except such as shall be duly qualified, according to law, for carrying on the coasting trade and fishery, or one of them) shall be denominated or deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such ships or vessels: Provided, That they shall not continue to enjoy the same, longer than they shall continue to be wholly owned, and to be commanded by a citizen or citizens of the said States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That ships or vessels built within the United States, whether before or after the fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the said states, but on the 16th day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine belonging and thenceforth continuing to belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, and ships or vessels, which may hereafter be captured in war, by such citizen or citizens, and lawfully condemned as prizes, or which have been or may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, being wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, and no other, may be registered as herein after directed: Provided, That no such ship or vessel shall be entitled to be so registered, or if registered, to the benefits thereof, if owned in whole or in part, by any citizen of the United States, who usually resides in a foreign country, during the continuance of such residence, unless such citizen be in the capacity of a consul of the United States, or an agent for, and a partner in, some house of trade or co-partnership, consisting of citizens of the said States actually carrying on trade within the said States: And provided further, That no ship or vessel, built within the United States, prior to the said sixteenth day of May, which was not then owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be capable of being registered, by virtue of any transfer to a citizen or citizens, which may hereafter be made, unless by way of prize or forfeiture: Provided nevertheless, That this shall not be construed to prevent the registering anew, of any ship or vessel, which was before registered, pursuant to the act before mentioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, hereafter to be registered (except as is herein after provided) shall be registered by the collector of the district in which shall be comprehended the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, at the time of her registry, which port shall be deemed to be that, at or nearest to which, the owner, if there be but one, or if more than one, the husband or acting managing owner of such ship or vessel, usually resides. And the name of the said ship or vessel, and of the port to which she shall so belong, shall be painted on her stern, on a black ground, in white letters, of not less than three inches in length. And if any ship or vessel of the United States, shall be found, without having her name, and the name of the port, to which she belongs, painted in manner aforesaid, the owner or owners shall forfeit fifty dollars; one half to the person giving the information thereof; the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in order to the registry of any ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed by the owner, or by one of the owners thereof, before the officer authorized to make such registry, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, declaring, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person so swearing or affirming, the name of such ship or vessel, her burthen, the place were she was built, if built within the United, and the year in which she was built; and if built within the United States, before the said sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, that she was then owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States; and if not built within the said States, that she was, on the 16th day of May, and ever since, hath continued to be, the entire property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; or that she was, at some time posterior to the time when this act shall take effect (specifying the said time) captured in war by a citizen or citizens of the said States, and lawfully condemned as prize (producing a copy of the sentence of condemnation, authenticated in the usual forms) or that she has been adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States (producing a like copy of the sentence whereby she shall have been so adjudged) and declaring his or her name and place of abode, and if he or she be the sole owner of the said ship or vessel, that such is the case: or if there be another owner or other owners, that there is or are such other owner or owners, specifying his, her, ou their name or names, and place or places of abode, and that he, she, or they, as the case may be, so swearing or affirming, is or are citizens of the United States; and where an owner resides in a foreign country, in the capacity of a consul of the United States, or as an agent for, and a partner in, a house or co-partnership, consisting of citizens of the United States, and actually carrying on trade within the United States, that such is the case, and that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state, directly, or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits, or issues thereof; and that the master or commander thereof is a citizen, naming the said master, or commanders and stating the means whereby, or manner in which he is so a citizen. And in case, any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alledged, which shall be within the knowledge of the party, so swearing, or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered with costs of suit, of the person, by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: Provided always, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath, or affirmation, instead of the said owner, touching his being a citizen; and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars: And provided further, That in the case of a ship or vessel, built within the United States, prior to the sixteenth day of May aforesaid, was not then owned by a citizen, or citizens of the United States, but which, by virtue of a transfer to such citizen, or citizens, shall have been registered, pursuant to the act before mentioned, the oath or affirmation, hereby required, shall and may be varied according to the truth of the case, as often as it shall be requisite to grant a new register, for such ship or vessel.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every owner, resident within the United States, of any ship or vessel, to which a certificate of registry may be granted (in case there be more than one such owner) to transmit to the collector, who may have granted the same, a like oath or affirmation with that herein before directed to be taken and subscribed by the owner, on whose application, such certificate shall have been granted, and within ninety days after the same may have been so granted; which oath or affirmation may, at the option of the party be taken and subscribed, either before the said collector, or before the collector of some other district, or a judge of the supreme, or district court of the United States, or of a superior court of original jurisdiction of some one of the States. And if such oath or affirmation shall not be taken, subscribed and transmitted, as is herein required, the certificate of registry granted to such ship or vessel, shall be forfeit and void.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall be registered, she shall be measured by a surveyor, if there be one, or by the person he shall appoint, at the port or place where the said ship or vessel may be, and if there be none, by such person as the collector of the district, within which she may be, shall appoint, according to the rule prescribed by the forty-third section of the act, entitled "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels." And the officer, or person, by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall, for the information of, and as a voucher to the officer by whom the registry is to be made, grant a certificate, specifying the built of such ship or vessel, her number of decks and masts, her length, breadth, depth, the number of tons she measures, and such other particulars as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel; and that her name, and the place to which she belongs, are painted on her stern, in manner required by the third section of this act; which certificate shall be countersigned by an owner, or by the master of such ship or vessel, or by some other person who shall attend her admeasurement, on behalf of her owner or owners, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained; without which, the said certificate shall not be valid. But in all cases, where a ship or vessel has before been registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States, it shall not be necessary to measure her anew, for the purpose of obtaining another register; except such ship or vessel shall have undergone some alteration, as to her burthen, subsequent to the time of her former registry.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That previous to the registry of any ship or vessel, the husband or acting and managing owner, together with the master thereof, and one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, whose duty it is to make such registry, shall become bound to the United States, if such ship or vessel shall be of burthen not exceeding fifty tons, in the sum of four hundred dollars; if of burthen above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred, in the sum of eight hundred dollars, if of burthen above hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars; if of burthen above two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred, in the sum of sixteen hundred dollars; and of burthen exceeding three hundred tons, in the sum of two thousand dollars; with condition, in each case, that the certificate of such registry, shall be solely used for the ship, or vessel, for which it is granted, and shall not be sold, lent or otherwise disposed of, to any per-

ſon or perſons whomſoever; and that in caſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be loſt, or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or ſhall be otherwiſe prevented from returning to the port to which ſhe may belong, the ſaid certificate, if preſerved, ſhall be delivered up, within eight days after the arrival of the maſter, or perſon, having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within any diſtrict of the United States, to the collector of ſuch diſtrict: And that if any foreigner, or any perſon or perſons, for the uſe and benefit of ſuch foreigner, ſhall purchaſe, or otherwiſe become intitled to the whole, or any part or ſhare of, or intereſt in, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the ſame being within a diſtrict of the United States, the ſaid certificate ſhall, in ſuch caſe, within ſeven days after ſuch purchaſe, change, or tranſfer of property, be delivered up to the collector of the ſaid diſtrict; and that if any ſuch purchaſe, change, or tranſfer of property, ſhall happen, when ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be at any foreign port or place, or at ſea, then the ſaid maſter, or perſon having the charge or command thereof, ſhall, within eight days after his arrival within any diſtrict of the United States, deliver up the ſaid certificate to the collector of ſuch diſtrict; and every ſuch certificate, ſo delivered up, ſhall be forthwith tranſmitted to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, to be cancelled, who, if the ſame ſhall have been delivered up to a collector, other than of the diſtrict in which it was granted, ſhall cauſe notice of ſuch delivery to be given to the collector of the ſaid diſtrict.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, November 8.

THE magiſtrates of Frankfort were for extorting the whole of the contribution from the Jews only. This brought on a remonſtrance, not to thoſe mean and contemptible tyrants who had long inſulted and pillaged them, but to the French General, who very properly interfered, and not only preſerved the *Children of Iſrael* from this laſt act of oppreſſion from an inſolent and illiterate magiſtracy, but procured them an immediate reſtoration to thoſe rights of which they had been for ages iniquitouſly and wantonly deprived.

The Jews are now reſtored to the rank of manhood at Frankfort, and enjoy all the rights of freemen, to the no ſmall mortification of their purſe-proud oppreſſors, who no longer preſume to elbow the perſecuted race, and exclude them the perſecuted walks.

Mr. Fox is ſtill making up his mind about the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform. This is not to be wondered at, when we conſider how ſlow that gentleman always was at *reform* of any kind.

Grey is come up from the north, where the people have begun to look very *black* upon him.

Mr. Fox, on his late ſhooting party, was frequently heard to be humming the air in the Beggar's Opera.

"Which way ſhall I turn me,
"How ſhall I decide?"

Whilſt thus he was muſing, he was always ſure to *miſs his mark*.

A few days ſince, a journeyman carpenter, in pulling down the wainſcot of a room in an old houſe at Hendon, found concealed within the ſkirting boards, 700 guineas, of the coin of Geo. I. and II.

Charles Fox's head is taken down as a *ſign poſt*—it may, however, very properly be ſtuck up as a *weather-cock*.

A farmer in Suſſex, poſſeſſed of property to the amount of four thouſand pounds, was laſt week committed to Horſham gaol by Lord Sheffield, for ſheep ſtealing!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 12th of November laſt.

"I am ſorry to find that your late ſpeculations in the American funds have not been ſo favorable as you wiſhed and had a right to expect; the price here has had little variation ſince my laſt, but I would adviſe you by no means to deſpair of their turning to a proper account ere long: I ground this opinion upon the beſt information, and you may reſt aſſured that the American Government and their National Character are growing into great eſtimation, and the ſurpriſing increaſe of their reſources which are known here to every man of the ſmalleſt information will eſtabliſh your Public Credit; and ſhortly place it on a footing with that of any other government—The diſcontents prevailing in this kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, fill many of the monied people with diſagreeable apprehenſions; and I know already ſome who have turned their eyes towards your funds; and have it cerrainly in contemplation to place their money capital in them, which they will certainly do if the public mind becomes a little more agitated; at any rate, you may, I think, with ſafety count upon a conſiderable riſe, as there ſeems a great probability of peace taking place between the powers at war on the continent.

"The King of Pruſſia will certainly change his ſyſtem as it regards France, and it is not doubted that the Turks will be prevailed upon to declare war againſt the Emperor, and likewiſe the tyrant of Ruſſia. Should the former continue his hoſtile diſpoſition, and the latter act offenſively towards that republic, it is well known that the Turks, aided by the marine of France, will be very formidable to theſe two powers in that quarter of their dominions, and make ſuch impreſſions on thoſe deſpots as may give a fatal blow to their greatneſs.

"Theſe circumſtances are well known here,—which, together with the new order of things, will have a proper weight with the belligerent powers, and incline them ſeriouſly to pacific meaſures; in which ſentiments they will be aided by this country, as well as Spain and Portugal, for very wiſe reaſons. Upon the whole, I think it demonſtrable that either peace or war will riſe the credit of your ſtocks, much beyond what they have ever been in this country."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IF you regard your own profit, or the entertainment of your readers, you will make an immediate and total reform in the conduct of your Gazette. Your profit depends on the ſale of your paper, and the ſale of it depends on its being adapted to the taſte of your cuſtomers. The majority of men is compoſed of readers who are following their private affairs, and who care not a ſous for politics. There are ſome antis who hate every thing but ſuch ſlander on Congreſs men as will give vent to the bile that is choking them. There are alſo a few zealous federaliſts who ſuffer perpetual fears for the overthrow of all order, which they know would rejoice the hearts of the leaders of the anti-faction.—Now, Sir, is it not manifeſt from this mode of claſſing the newſpaper readers, that praiſe, however modeſt and well deſerved, beſtoved on the government and its officers, affords no ſale for your paper? Moſt men hate to hear any praiſe but their own. No, Mr. Fenno, turn about—Spice your paragraphs with ſlander on the Congreſs men and officers of government. It will ſharpen the ſtomachs of your readers. Your papers will be ſought after and read with avidity. Where is the harm even if you ſtain the truth a little, to get at them—If they behave well, the dirt will not ſtick.—It is doing ſervice to the cauſe of virtue to ſlander thoſe who are devoted to its precepts. The good example is made the more conſpicuous—Fill your paper with abuſe if you expect to fill your pockets with gold—To vindicate the meaſures of government is an uphill buſineſs, which tires you and your readers—But the contrary being downhill, is rather a recreation than a taſk. A government the moſt prudent may ſometimes commit miſtakes, and then you will be compelled to own it; and if you know any palliation, to ſuggeſt it, which is a diſagreeable thing. But if you make war on a miniſtry, and pay little more regard to matter of fact than juſt enough to keep your credit tolerable, you will never want a ſubject of complaint. You may ſay then when Congreſs does good, it is with a ſly intention that evil ſhall come of it—and indifferent matters will bear a triſling twiſt, which will make them appear abominably crooked and vile.

Be adviſed by a friend, Mr. Fenno, and as you throw the aqua fortis about you, it will take off the ſkin wherever it falls—and then you may cry, ſee what a rotten leprous adminiſtration governs our country. My water is applied to take down the proud fleſh.

Thus you may boaſt of your patriotiſm, and get paid for having none. Perhaps this ſort of merit will procure you a ſalary.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Sketch of the Debate on the Reſolutions reſpecting the Loan of the Balances due from the United States to the individual States.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Clark ſaid, when the reſolutions were firſt propoſed, he thought no objection would be made to them; but he had heard ſomething which had alarmed him, and that was, what fell from the gentleman from Pennſylvania, that there would be no debtor ſtates—this, he ſaid, alarmed him, as it appeared to convey an idea of the commiſſioners for ſetling the accounts, having adopted the principle; this, he conceived, they were not authoriſed to do. He further obſerved, that he did not think with thoſe who ſuppoſed that the deciſions of the commiſſioners were not to be reviſed; he was pretty ſure they would be reviſed, if they adopted any ſuch principle as this, which he conſidered as as involving great injuſtice.

Mr. Fitzſimons roſe to explain; he ſaid he was miſunderſtood; he had not ſaid there would be no debtor ſtates—Different principles of ſetling the accounts have been mentioned, but he had not ſaid whether the commiſſioners would ſettle the accounts on the principle of debtor and creditor ſtates, or make them all debtor or all creditor ſtates. He had only given his *opinion* that there ought to be no debtor ſtates. The queſtion now before the committee is, whether the United States ſhall pay the ſtates in their corporate capacities, or pay the individual creditors. He conceived the gentleman was totally miſtaken in his opinion reſpecting a reviſion of the judgment of the commiſſioners; the law, he ſaid, had put that entirely out of the power of the legiſlature.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, that he conceived the preſent propoſition had nothing to do with the the queſtion reſpecting debtor or creditor ſtates; it relates ſimply to a proviſion for the ſums due to the individual creditors of the ſeveral ſtates, who are really creditors of the United States. He noticed the objection from additional taxes; no difference, he contended, would reſult from the meaſure, the balances are to be provided for at all events. That the preſent was the beſt time to take up the buſineſs, he obſerved, was well argued by the gentleman from Pennſylvania, in addition to which he thought the alluſion to the ſtate of affairs on the repreſentation bill by the Gentleman from Maryland was directly in point; the difficulties on account of the ratio were encreaſed, when the reſult of the cenſus was known; and this would be the caſe if this buſineſs ſhould be poſtponed to the time when the accounts are ſettled—He therefore contended, that the preſent was the moſt proper time to make the proviſion contemplated. Mr. Smith noticed in order, the various objections which had been made by ſeveral gentlemen, and concluded that he truſted, from what he had ſaid, it would appear that the propoſition was entirely clear of thoſe difficulties which had been urged againſt it.

Mr. Livermore moved an amendment to the firſt reſolution; the object of which was to exonerate thoſe ſtates, who on a final adjuſtment of accounts ſhall appear to be debtor ſtates.

Mr. Gerry offered ſome objections to this amendment.

Mr. Ames ſaid, that the amendment appeared to him irrelative to the ſubject now under conſideration; he hoped therefore, the gentleman would be induced to withdraw it.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that when the amendment was firſt brought forward, he had ſuppoſed it merely ſportive; but it now appears that the gentleman is ſerious in moving it. He thought it in this view a propoſition that might well excite attention, for he conceived it an extraordinary idea to be advanced, that any of the ſtates who ſhould be found debtor ſtates, ſhould be releaſed from all obligations to pay.

Mr. Sedgwick offered various obſervations on the ſubject generally; the tenor of which was this, that however it might appear on the final adjuſtment of accounts, that there were ſundry debtor ſtates, yet it was hardly practicable to deviſe a mode of compelling payment from ſuch ſtates; nor could he collect it to be the opinion of any gentleman, that an idea of compulſion was entertained by any one.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, his motion was not underſtood; he had no idea of exonerating the debtor ſtates in the manner ſuggeſted by ſeveral of the gentlemen who had remarked on it; by the explanation he gave of his motion it appeared, that his object was the apportioning the general charge, and to exonerate the debtor ſtates from any demand againſt them, on account of the credit they were entitled to as members of the union, not to releaſe them from their full proportion of the average charge of proſecuting the war.

Mr. Mercer ſaid, he was more and more convinced that there was to be no debtor ſtates; the propoſition from the gentleman from New-Hampſhire ſays ſo; the reſolutions originally moved, ſpeak the ſame language; the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury is founded on the ſame principle.—The meaning of all which is burn the books.

Mr. Clark moved, that the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts ſhould be inſtructed to report a ſtatement of all the debts and credits of the ſeveral ſtates. He reprobated the idea of making all creditor ſtates, as he conceived the conſequence would be a great encreaſe of the balances to be provided for by the United States.

The queſtion was adjourned till the next day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

The Petitions of the officers of the late army being under conſideration in committee of the whole—the following motion was made by Mr. Gerry, viz.

"Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That proviſion be made for ſuch officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army of the United States, who received certificates for the balances due to them on a final ſettlement of their reſpective accounts. Provided, that ſuch proviſion ſhall not exceed the difference between the nominal amount of the ſaid certificates, and the real amount, eſtimated at the preſent rates in the market, of the certificates which are or may be iſſued for thoſe firſt mentioned, purſuant to an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States."

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, which was to inſert in the firſt clauſe after the word "for," *all perſons who have received liquidated certificates for ſervices rendered or ſupplies furniſhed during the late war, and.*

On this motion to amend, Mr. Hartley made the following obſervations—

I wiſhed that a queſtion upon the prayer of the petitioners might be fairly taken, without any embarraſſment or connection with another ſubject.

Let us conſider and diſcuſs the claims of the officers and ſoldiers of the late army, and either grant them, or diſmiſs their petitions with decency.

The gentleman from New-Jerſey veſterday came forward with a reſolution, expreſſing that the prayer of the petitioners could not be granted—If this was conſiſtent with his opinion, it was candid—he appeared openly to avow his ſentiments—I cannot ſay quite ſo much in his favor to-day, for withdrawing his motion.

Indeed, the motion preſented by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts comes forward in ſo queſtionable a ſhape, that I am at a loſs to know who are friends or enemies to the objects of the petitioners.

To adopt the propoſed amendment, I conſider as death to the motion on the table—it embraces too much—it contemplates what the abilities of this country are not competent to.

I hope it will not be agreed to.

The officers and ſoldiers attempt to ſhew that there is a diſtinction between their caſe and other citizens; beſides what they have to hope from the bounty and magnanimity of the nation.

It may not be amiſs for me here to mention, that I have never had a certificate, and that I am not perſonally intereſted in the queſtion—I was an officer part of the war, but have nothing to aſk for here. I conſider that the officers and ſoldiers have a claim of juſtice as well as equity, beſides what they might expect from the magnanimity of the nation.

I ſhall ſay but a few words on the ſufferings and diſtreſs of the army; they were great and unexampled in the hiſtory of mankind—Thoſe who are now preſent, and were either in the cabinet or field, muſt know the force of my obſervation. I will not detail the ſcenes of miſery exhibited during the war.

To ſupport the rights and liberties of the country, officers and ſoldiers freely entered into the ſervice—In the year 1776 the officers had half-pay; in the year 1777 the pay was nominally increaſed, but unfortunately depreciation came on, and their actual compenſation was leſs than the year before.

I have a reſpect for a militia-man, but his caſe cannot be compared in point of difficulties and danger to that of the officer and ſoldier—the former occaſionally called forth—the latter conſtantly at the poſt of danger and duty. There was certainly an inequality in their ſituations, which ought to have been compenſated for to the ſoldier.

The officer who was married, though he could meet the dangers of the field himſelf, yet could not view with fortitude the poverty and misfortune which threatened his family.

Congreſs had made no proviſion to grant half pay to the officers (who ſhould ſerve to the end of the war) until ſome time in the year 1778—Several officers who were well attached to the cauſe, owing to their neceſſities and the circumſtances of their families, were obliged to reſign.

The commander in chief ſaw the evils which threatened his country and the army; he ſtated them to Congreſs; ſome ſtrong promiſes and appearances were abſolutely neceſſary on the part of government, or the army would not be kept together. Theſe were made in the moſt ſolemn manner. Many officers and ſoldiers were retained.

Depreciation ſtill continued—The ſoldier, hungry and forlorn, was obliged to take the paper that was offered him by the government. This was not in general the caſe with the farmer; the latter moſt commonly parted with his property voluntarily.

One kind of paper followed another during the war. Each depreciated; but ſtill Congreſs, by repeated reſolutions (in order to induce the officers and ſoldiers to remain at their poſt) engaged that they ſhould be compenſated at the end of the war.

Certificates of different kinds were iſſued; and I believe Congreſs and the whole American world, expected they were to be paid in ſpecie as ſoon as there was ſufficient ability in the government. And I ſtill think there is a difference between their claims and thoſe of the other citizens.

At the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs under the preſent government, the Houſe reſolved that they would ſupport the public credit; and ſtrong expreſſions were uſed. This gave great confidence to the public; certificates were enhanced in value, and many of them had paſſed into the hands of ſtrangers, under the faith of government; ſo that when the funding bill paſſed, nothing could be done without the conſent of the holders.

I wiſhed exceedingly for an opportunity to give my aid in favor of the officers and ſoldiers who had ſerved to the end of the war.

It was a voluntary act in the holder to fund his debt at about four per cent. and it appears there is a conſiderable ſaving to government out of the earnings of the officer and ſoldier, and which may fairly and honorably be granted to them.

I mean to reach this. Thoſe who concur with me in ſentiment, ought to be againſt the amendment now under conſideration, and aſſiſt to alter the motion ſo as to embrace the objects we have in view. *(Debate to be continued.)*

FRIDAY, January 18.

A report on the petition of Ezekiel Scott, in favor of the petitioner, was read, and laid on the table.

The following engroſſed bills were read the third time and paſſed, viz. A bill to continue in force for a limitted time, and to amend an act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations. A bill for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States, by the ſtate of North-Carolina; and a bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the reſolution laid on the table a few days ſince by Mr. Hartley, was referred to a committee of the whole for Wedneſday next, viz. Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, providing half pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of ſuch officers of the army of the United States, as have been killed ſince the 3d day of June 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the ſervice of the United States.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to compenſate John Tucker.

Mr. Key in the chair,

Mr. Sedgwick moved to fill the blank with 509 dollars. Mr. Tucker's petition ſtated that his actual expenſes in attending on the court five different times, amounted to three hundred dollars, and that he paid nine dollars for a ſeal for the circuit court of Rhode-Iſland.

The motion was oppoſed; it was ſaid that it would eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent for the government to pay the voluntary expenſes of an applicant for an appointment under the United States; and that in the preſent caſe the actual ſervices only ought to be compenſated according to the proviſion made by a ſubſequent law. In reply it was ſaid that it

was taken for granted Mr. Tucker had applied for the appointment, but no evidence of this is adduced—several circumstances were mentioned to shew that the contrary was the fact, and that he was called to discharge the duties of the office. The question is, whether he ought not to have his necessary expences incurred in attending the courts reimbursed.

The motion for 509 dollars was superceded by a motion for 309 dollars, which was agreed to. The committee rose and reported the bill with this amendment, which was adopted by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair. The report of a select committee on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was taken into consideration. This report proposes a resolution, that a yearly salary of dollars should be allowed to the petitioner from August 1778, to August 1782, as pay-master to the navy board for the Eastern Department: the question on agreeing to this resolution was put and negatived—the committee rose and the chairman reported, that the committee do not agree to the resolution.—After some observations this report was disagreed to by the house—the report of the select committee then came under consideration; the blank in the resolution was filled with 100 dollars, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the house that they have passed a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and persons who escape from the service of masters, and request the concurrence of the house.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 21.

The bill to compensate John Tucker was recommitted to the committee which reported it.

The bill received from the Senate on Friday, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of masters, was read twice, & committed for Monday next—interim 100 copies to be printed.

A bill for the relief of sick and infirm seamen was read twice and committed for next Monday week. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual states, to the amount of the balances which on a final settlement of accounts shall be due to them from the U. States.

Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The bill was read by the clerk, and then discussed in paragraphs. A motion for the committee to rise and report progress, was after some debate agreed to; the object was to amend the proviso of the second section which varied from the proviso in the resolutions on which the bill was founded. The committee rose and was discharged. The bill was recommitted to the select committee which reported it; who having made the necessary amendment, reported the bill to the House, which was twice read, and taken up in committee of the whole immediately. Mr Steele again in the chair. The bill was read by the clerk as amended. Mr. Mercer moved the following proviso to the first sect. viz. Provided that no such note or certificate shallbe subscribed by any person other than the original owner thereof, or his legal representative or guardian, other than an assignee, unless it shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of the party presenting the same to the loan officer to be subscribed, that such note or certificate was not transferred to the person in whose name the subscription is made, at any time between the day of and the day of and unless it shall appear on oath or affirmation, that the person in whose name the notes or certificates may be subscribed, is the real bona fide owner thereof.

After a lengthy debate, which continued till after 3 o'clock, the committee rose, and reported progress. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Mr. B. Bourn presented the petition of Joseph Lawrence, which was read and referred to the Secretary of war.

A report was read from the Secretary of war on the petition of Thomas Wishart—laid on the table.

Mr. Grove called up the report of a select committee on the petition of H. E. Lutterloh, made at the last session, which being read, was on motion of Mr. Grove referred to a select committee, to report a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. B. Bourn presented a petition from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Providence—stating the injurious operation of the revenue law in respect to that article—particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on foreign manufactured cordage—and praying that said drawback may be allowed on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported; or such other relief as Congress may see proper; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill to promote commerce by the increase of American seamen, which was twice read, and committed for Tuesday fortnight.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c. Mr. Steele in the Chair.

Mr. Mercer's proviso was again under consideration—some objection being made—Mr. Mercer offered the proposition in a new form, still preserving the original object respecting transfers or sales of certificates.—The debate was renewed on this motion. The question being at length taken, the proposition was negatived, 32 to 28.

The second section being read, Mr. Sturges moved an addition, which authorizes the states respectively to prescribe the several species of the notes or certificates which shall be subscribed to the loan—This was agreed to.

A proviso was moved by Mr. Williamson to the following purport—That no certificate of any state shall be considered as the debts of the state which shall not be recognized as such by the legislature thereof, within 12 months after the same shall have been subscribed.—Without deciding on this, the committee rose and reported progress—and the House adjourned.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

To J——s B——d.

GREAT Sir, I much admire your daring spirit,
Founded no doubt upon a *world of merit*:
For what like merit makes a man audacious?
Your hands so pure—your heart *so very simple*,
Would shame the sanctimony of a temple,
And make a Anch'rite appear ungracious.
You cut no speculating capers,
You steal from offices no papers,
You bribe no clerk to break his trust,
You rob no war-worn soldier of his bounty,
But riding post thro' state and county,
Write on your *modest front*, B——*d the just!*
The Democratic Lords of Negroes,
Who late in patriotic league rose,
Observing your high genius *wonder flashing*,
Have shaped an office to a fraction—
In which they ask your fiercest action,
As *jumper* to give Hamilton a thrashing;
Nor mean their Mightinesses to stop at that,
But more to dignify your *cat*,
Of W——n's broad shoulders take your measure,
And when the blood and fritters fly,
The great D————n men will cry,
Gods! what a pleasure!

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

The British ports are opened for the admission of grain, and will continue open till May next.

From North-Carolina we learn, that the legislature of that state has lately determined, that the Election for Representatives in Congress shall be held on the second Thursday and Friday in February next.

We also learn, that Mr. Williamson has requested of his constituents in the district of Edenton, that he may not be considered as a candidate at the next election, as the arrangement of his private affairs requires more of his time than he has lately been able to command, considering the state of his health, during the summer's recess.

Extract from a Cape-Francis Paper (the General Monitor) of the 14th December, 1792.

"In consequence of the advices received concerning the delay still attending the acceptation of the draughts drawn by the administration of this colony upon Mr. Laforest, Consul-General of France at Philadelphia, Mr. Sonthonax, National Civil-Commissioner, has made the following requisition to Mr. Ternan, Minister of France to the United States, and has added the most pressing instances to induce him to take effectual measures to prevent a further delay of the acceptation and payment of these draughts. The Director-General of St. Domingo has written at the same time to Mr. Laforest, to let him know the real situation of the colony, and to do away any doubts that might be entertained of the legality of the draughts. Consequently it may be presumed, that in future, the payment of the draughts already drawn, or those that may be drawn hereafter to complete the four millions of French livres, granted by the National Assembly the 26th of June last, upon the debt due from the United States to the French Nation, will meet with no kind of obstacle.

In the Name of the Nation.

National Civil-Commission.

We, LEGER—FELICITE SONTHONAX,
National Civil Commissioner, delegated to the French Leward Islands, there to re-establish public order and tranquility.

Considering that the colony of St. Domingo, exhausted by a calamitous war, is in absolute necessity of the funds, which the National Assembly has confided to the disposition of the Marine Department, upon the American government, by the decree of the 26th of June last.

That this decree is well understood in the Islands and on the Continent: That if, to put it in execution, and to confer its beneficent effects on the colony of St. Domingo, it be necessary to wait for an official notification from the Agents of France to the American Government, the colony, in the interval, may be precipitated into the gulph that is daily preparing for it by the negligence, or perhaps, by the perfidy of the Ministers.

That it is the duty of the National Civil Commissioners, invested, by the law of the 22d of June, and by that of the 17th August last, with the Colonial Dictatorship, to remedy in virtue of their powers, the evils caused by the culpable silence of the former agents of the executive power of France, and, above all, to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the people committed to their jurisdiction, from suffering the dreadful scourge with which they are threatened from the want of provisions and money.

Require Mr. Ternan, Minister of France to the United States of America, in the name of the French Nation, in the name of the Colony of St. Domingo, ready to sink under its own ruins, to press with efficacy his negociations with the Government of the United States, to obtain from the said Government, in virtue of the decree of the 26th June last, sent to him by us in the month of October, the completion of the four millions of French livres, and to apply that sum to the discharge of the necessary expences incurred in furnishing provisions to the Colony of St. Domingo, and particularly to the payment of the draughts already drawn by the administration of the Colony for that purpose.

Making the said Mr. Ternan responsible for all the evils that may result from his not executing this our requisition; protesting even, in that case, to accuse him to the National Convention and to the Minister for foreign affairs.

Given at the Cape, this 9th day of December, 1792.

By the National Civil Commission.

Signed, SONTHONAX.

O. F. DELPECH, Secretary to the Commission.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

We are informed, that on Friday night last, the store-house of Messrs. Divers and Lindsey in Charlottesville, was burnt down, together with six or seven other houses; the loss sustained has been estimated at about 6000l.

The causes of spewing out of wheat, are—*First*—Too much moisture in the soil—and, *Secondly*, Frost. The remedies are, to avoid sowing either wet or sour, or springy soils; and to ditch, trench, or water furrow sufficiently those fields the farmer suspects in either of these particulars.

Manuring well, is also an important article; but when the evil has taken place, let him not forget to roll his wheat as early in the spring as convenient, after his fields are dry enough to admit of it: This, and a good top dressing of ripe manure will revive and strengthen the roots which would otherwise perish.

I do not enter into the reasons wherefore these are the causes and remedies; but give them simply as my experience. An attentive farmer will soon perceive their force; the ignorant will cavil; your Gazette could not contain all that might be written on this subject, highly worthy the investigation of the scientific gentleman Farmer. *Nat. Gaz.*

At a stated meeting of "the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery—the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—and the improvement of the condition of the African race"—held on the 7th inst. the following Officers and Committees were elected and appointed to serve for the present year, viz.

President—James Pemberton.

Vice-Presidents—William Rogers, William Bingham.

Treasurer—John Evans.

Secretaries—John M'Cree, Joseph Sansom.

Counsellors—William Lewis, John D. Coxe, John Todd, jun. Miers Fisher, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Ross.

Electing Committee—Thomas Harrison, John Warner, Joseph Budd, Joseph Shoemaker, John Todd, Caleb Attmore, Joseph Moore, Isaac Pearson, John Oldden, John Letchworth, Benjamin Kite, James Whiteall.

Committee of Correspondence.——James Pemberton, William Rogers, Samuel M. Fox, Samuel P. Griffitts, John Kaighn, Joseph Sansom, Caleb Lownes.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, held at the town of Paterson, on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1793.

RESOLVED,

THAT if any stockholder shall pay the third payment of the original subscription, with the lawful interest thereof, from the 13th of January inst. on or before the 13th day of next May, that no forfeiture shall be exacted from such person or persons making such payments.

Resolved, That the Governor, Mr. Watson and Mr. Leroy, be a committee to form a plan for a lottery to raise a part or the whole of the monies authorited by the Charter for the society, and report the same to this Board at their next meeting.

Extract from the minutes.

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

Liberty is order. It is to society the law of its nature, and ought to afford to this generation the same certainty that the next will be free, that we now have in the winter, that the spring will cloathe the earth with green. Instead of this order, this perfection of reason, our high-flying scribblers who care as little as they know about the principles of liberty, make it consist not in order, but innovation, change, anarchy—not in calm reason, but passion, emotion, and extravagance. They applaud a wild ranting fury, and call it the true spirit of freedom.—It is well this is not true. For excess cannot last long, and liberty, instead of being safe and durable, would be the most uncertain thing in the world. What passion gives to-day, it may demolish to-morrow.—Our anti-federal scribblers condemn permanent laws and systems, to secure liberty, property, and order for ages. They had rather see the government of the people, and its most necessary institutions, adapted to the passions of the day. A wise nation will prefer such regulations as secure permanency. It is worthy of the cause of freedom, and it is expected from this country, whose example is already precedent and authority, to shew that monarchy is not more stable, more orderly, nor more efficient, than the freest government in the world. Liberty, by indicating health and vigor, promises long life. Our scribblers would seduce her into excess and debauchery, which would produce diseases and death.

The world has been too long governed by opinions which owe their influence to their antiquity, more than to their intrinsic justice—That government is necessary to the enjoyment of freedom, and all its concomitant blessings, must be conceded on all hands—but that the true interest of the governed and the governors is inseparable, is a truth that mankind have been slow to learn—though history confirms and experience is inculcating it every day.

DEBATE.

DEBATE is but a long succession
Of ideas rising in digression,
'Tis not expected that your text
Should indicate what may come next;
For instance, is your text *abuses*,
No word in language more amuses,
Nor serves for more eccentric uses;
It is a catch-word that imposes,
On those who're governed by their noses—
It is a word of strongest scent,
That strikes out meanings never meant—
It is a word of conjuration,
Electerising all the nation—
It is a word importing more,
Than all that has been said before;
And though you never state one fact,
To shew the rogues in thought or act,
You need not fear to miss your aim
And STEEL a patriot's honor'd Name.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/1
3 per Cents,		11/10
Deferred,		12/4
Full shares Bank U. S.	34	per cent. prem.

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On a Plan entirely new:
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THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each; according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

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I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

Insurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

THE Officers of the late New-Jersey line are requested to meet at the house of JAMES DRAKE, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the seventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten in the morning, to take into consideration the application of different lines of the late army, now before the Congress of the United States.

JOHN CUMMING,
JONATHAN RHEA.

January 16th, 1793.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	75	82
——Coniac	83	93
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	2	2 13
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	12	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.	12	13
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		12
——Dipped		11
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.		19
Coffee pr. lb.	17	18
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 50
——Common,		5 20
——Bur middlings, beſt		4 53
——Meal, Indian		3 10
——ditto Rye,		3 10
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1 53
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh		1 3
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		53
——Barley	1	1 3
—— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 53
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		91
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods	110	111
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
——ſecond quality	6	4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	53	57
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		63
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		10 67
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		33
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		6 33
Ditto pr. jar		2 33
Ditto pr. box		2 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 7
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
—— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		25
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		44
——Liverpool		47
——Cadiz		33
——Liſbon		37
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		15
Ditto Live Oak,		18 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	444 67
—— at 60 days	440
—— at 90 days	437 67
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39
—— 90 days,	38

Federal City.

THE Subſcriber will convey forever, by good and ſufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and ſufficient brick houſes, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Waſhington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Caſhier be authoriſed to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat ſhares, ſuch Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the ſame, to iſſue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of ſuch proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat ſhares in the capital ſtock of the Bank, the Certificates of the ſhares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be iſſued in the name of the transferee or purchaſer.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future iſſued, be for one or more ſhares, as the proprietor may requeſt; and the new Certificate or Certificates ſhall be of correſpondent numbers with thoſe in lieu of which they are iſſued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th inſtant, to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the Dividend declared for the laſt ſix months, viz.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of Auguſt, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter ſhare, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th inſtant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet ſix or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and ſhows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen ſhirt, a ſhort white kerſey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breaſt, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and a coarſe hat; all the above clothes are almoſt new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Croſs Roads, deceaſed, and has for ſeveral years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Meſſrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which buſineſs he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from ſaid Croſs-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until Auguſt laſt. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his eſcape, unleſs particularly ſecured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (1awtf)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
D25 ep2m SAM. M'CORKLES.

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boſton, a very ſmall TRUNK, covered with ſeal-ſkin of a reddiſh colour, with white ſpots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Iſland; with other papers, which can only be ſerviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are cheeked at the offices from whence they iſſued. Any perſon producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boſton, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Meſſrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boſton, Nov. 28. eptf.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep2m

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worceſter County, in the ſaid State, being the firſt landing for veſſels that trade in there. From the ſituation of the place, it is convenient for fiſh, clams and oyſters, is open to the ſea, and has every conveniency that could be wiſhed for. The ſoil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marſh paſture for ſtock.

Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to *Aſſheton Humphreys*, Eſq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worceſter County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4t)

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

☞ *This Gazette is publiſhed in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now reſides.*